24

TO THE PARLIAMENT.

The most humble Remonstrance of Sr. Balthazar Gerbier Kt.

Sheweth,

WHereas your humble Remonstrant after his long and incessant attendance on the leasure of a Committee (once appointed by the Councel of State) to receive such of his tenders as doe concern this Common-wealths service; and that he cannot be perswaded that some of his said tenders may any longer remain with him unreflected on: He doth therfore enbolden himself (in all due reverence) to present in this humble Remonstrance, a Summary abstract of the severall Papers, which by the foresaid Committees order he was enjoyned to prepare for their serious inspection, and by them to be reported unto the Councel of State; that so they might seasonably be offered unto the Parliament. And whereas, the Councel of States last Order, dated the 19 of *October* 1650. appointed that the former Committee, should consider of your Remonstrants propositals; and make a speciall report

unto them of the ſtate of the *Flanders* Debt: Your humble Remonſtrant, doth therefore conceive that particular to be the moſt propereſt for him to begin withall: And therefore humbly ſaith thus much thereon, *viz.*

The ſtate of the Flanders Debt conſiſting of ſeven millions of pounds.

First, That as the Inhabitants of certain Cautionary Towns of *Brabant* and *Flanders* (as well as the ſeverall Heirs of ſuch as were in thoſe times) the States of thoſe parts, are obliged to make payment unto the the Engliſh Nation of ſuch moneys (together with its Uſe) as were lent unto them by Queen *Elizabeth*: So in like manner, that the ſaid Debt muſt of neceſſity be claimed, at every change of Government as long as it is unpaid; for that orherwaies the ſaid Cautionary Towns, and the Debtors heirs will plead a preſcription, and conſequently a Non-vallity.

Therefore Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James*, and the late King obſerved the ſame neceſſary courſe; and cauſed their Agents to lay a publick claim to the Debt. And whereas the ſaid Debtors apprehending the ſaid Debt exorbitant increaſe by reaſon of its being ſo long unpaid (when as they had cleared ſuch like debts which at the ſame time they had made with other Princes) they having been legally ſummoned by late Mr. *Trumball*, the Engliſh Agent in thoſe parts; And finally by your humble Remonſtrant, during his being Reſident at *Bruxels*: Thoſe which aimed at the beſt husbanding of that Debt, did make a propoſition by ſecret friends of theirs, to come to a compoſition with the late King thereon; and they were ſome of thoſe who treated in ſecret with your humble Remonſtrant, about the putting off thoſe Provinces into the protection of the Engliſh Nation

BODLEIAN 7 SEP 1928 LIBRARY

Nation: And as it ſeems, the ſaid propounders had ſome particular Intereſt therein; for that they proffered unto your humble Remonſtrant, no leſſe then a gratuity of 30000 pounds in caſe he could move the late King to have condeſcended unto a favourable compoſition, on the totall; for that by reaſon of the many years, wherein the ſaid moneys were lent unto them, the non payment thereof (and the encreaſe of the double Uſe) hath raiſed it to ſuch an exorbitant Summe, that thoſe Cautionary Towns, nor the ſaid States Heirs might perchance not be able to make it good; although the ſaid Towns, and the ſaid States Heirs ſtand obliged to all perpetuity, to make payment thereof: When as they neither can, nor will be born out of the non payment of the ſame by their King, nor by any of his Governours in thoſe parts; for that they did formerly paſſe the ſaid Debt in their accounts, to their ſaid King, who allowed thereof; and whereby the ſaid Cautionary Towns, and the Heirs of thoſe States made it their own. In which regard, it happened that the late Arch-Dutcheſſe *Iſabel*, (taking notice of the juſtice of the late kings claime) declared unto the ſaid Debtors, That they were bound to give a preſent ſatisfaction thereon to the Engliſh Nation; for that ſhe neither could nor would excuſe them in the contrary.

Thirty thouſand pounds gratuity offered for a compoſition on the Flanders debt.

The late Arch Dutcheſſes declaration touching the Flanders Debt.

Now the exorbitant Summe whereunto the ſaid Debt doth at preſent amount (by reaſon as aforeſaid of the long forbearance, and of the Uſe upon Uſe) is Seven Millions of pounds; as it doth appear by an exact Arethmetical calculation thereon.

And whereas the renewing of the ſaid claim is but a matter of formality, of no conſiderable charges,

nor disadvantagious consequences to this State; For that when as the said claim shall have been renewed, the same may as then, at its own leasure presse the Debtors to make payment thereof, or defer the same as long as they shall think fitting.

Your humble Remonstrant hath therefore so incessantly attended to give this due account thereon; to the end, that the Parliament being truly informed thereof, might as then doe therein, as unto their great wisdome it should seem best.

So likewise did your humble Remonstrant insert his humble proffer on this particular, in the account which he was to give them, *viz.* That if so be the Parliament (who in all its proceedings hath manifested a matchlesse care, in the heeding of all the rights which are due to the English Nation) would be pleased to permit, that their Act (not inferiour to the decrees of the *Parthes* and *Medes*) allowing a certain proportion to such as shall disclose and recover any concealed Debt, may stand in force, and extend it self as well to your humble Remonstrant as to others, who by their fidelity and zeal, have rendred themselves capable of the Parliaments Justice and Favour; He might as then, to wit (after the claime of the said Debt shall have been renewed) undertake (at his own cost and perill) to procure a due satisfaction unto this State for the said Debt.

The Remonstrants request on the Flanders Debt.

But in case the Parliament should not conceive the said Debt to come within the Verge of concealed Debts (although your humble Remonstrant disclosed the same; and that by his care and dilligence the Original Bonds were brought unto the Lord President of the Councel of State: Your humble Remonstrant

strant doth thereon submit himself to the sence of his betters; and cannot choose but again represent (as he formerly did) his readinesse to manifest unto any person in whom this State can best confide, the necessary particulars for the said Debts recovery. And if such a one shall be thought fit to accompany your humble Remonstrant unto *Machlen* in *Brabant*, he may be both an Eye and Ear witnesse of your humble Remonstrants proceeding, in the renewing of the said Debts claim in the high Court of Justice there and be brought acquainted with those secret Persons, who once before proffered the thirty thousand pounds gratuity for a Composition; to the end that by their means (in case they are as wise and wary now as they were then) the said Debtors might be wrought into a fair composition for the capital with this Common-wealth; since as above said, the State is in possession of the Original Bonds.

The original Bonds secured by the Remonstrants means.

The Remonstrants offer concerning the Flanders Debt.

And in this manner, all such advantages as the Debtors might make use of, to prevent this Nation in its right to the said Debt, will be renewed; as also their pleading that this Common-wealths silence therein hath rendred the same invalid; so likewise will it preserve this Common-wealths Title, and procure against any one whosoever, that shall be found to be in possession of the said Town.

Secondly, Whereas your humble Remonstrant did during his late being in *France*, observe how that there was a secret design much insisted upon, in the Cabinet Councel concerning the Town and Port of *Dunkirk*, in case their affairs, (which have been much imbroiled ever since) should permit a breach with this Common-wealth, to wit; how that Harbour

A French secret design agitated in a Cabinet Councel against the English by the means of the Port of Dunkirk.

might be made uſe of, eſpecially the Channel, which in Dutch, is called the *Scheurken*, to contain Squadrons of Men of War, as well as of fire and maſſonned mine Ships, thence for to ſet upon the Engliſh Shiping at Sea; or, on the Coaſts, as well as into Ports and Havens of this Land: Nay, to make up as high as *London* bridge (as *Canutus* the Dane once did) notwithſtanding the Block-houſes, and ſeveral men of War which guarded the River: But alſo to make uſe of the Maſſoned Mynes in Ships, for to blow up that part of the Town, which is adjacent to the River; in the ſame manner, as the Duke of *Parma* did at the ſiege of *Antwerp*.

A former deſigne to deſtroy the Port of Dunkirk.

Whereon your humble Remonſtrant had in thoſe Papers (which were by him prepared for the Committees inſpection) mentioned an expedient which he was to have put in practice, during the laſt breach between *England* and *Spain*; whereby that Port of *Dunkirk* (as alſo the Channel, called the *Scheurken*) might have been rendred incapable to receive any Veſſels, eſpecially, ſuch as might have proved deſtructive to their Chriſtian neighbours;

The Remonſtrants proffers concerning the Port of Dunkirk.

The which he thinks fit now again to reiterate, together with his zealous proffers to endeavour the ſame at all time; when as this Common-wealths ſervice ſhall require it: The aforeſaid expedients having in former times been approved of by the then Cabinet Councel, unto which the Lord *Belface* was called: And they had at the ſame time been put in execution by your humble Remonſtrants direction, had not the Wars betwe en *England* and *Spain* been terminated whileſt they were a preparing. So likewiſe the Maſſoned Myne Ships were by your humble

Re-

Remonſtrant prepared, and would have taken the expected effects on the Dyke of *Rochel*, had they been conducted thither by men who minded actions more then diſcourſe.

Thirdly, as your humble Remonſtrant hath obſerved both in *France* and in *Holland*; That the French by their erecting of a Cloath Manufacture at *Zedan*, and the practiſing of the ſame in many parts of *Holland*; the *Hollanders* eſpecially have begotten ſuch an eſteem of their Cloathes among many Nations, as that in the very City of *Paris*, there are yearly vented more then eight thouſand packs of cloathes: When by the tranſportation of Fullers-earth (contrary to the Parliaments prohibiting the ſame) the Engliſh cloath-trade is likely to be much impaired:

The French & Hollanders undermining of the Engliſh Cloath trade.

Your humble Remonſtrant hereon called to minde a ſecret overture, which had been made by one *Don Hennin* (a Flemming by birth) one of the Secretaries for the forreigne Languages in *Spain*, during the late Kings being at *Madrid*; and whereby the Cloath-trade might be made more worth to the Engliſh Nation then the Golden Mynes ever were or can be to the Spanyards: Beſides, that by the ſaid expedient, the Spaniſh Intereſt would be ſo conſiderably, and indiſolvably fixt to that of the Engliſh Nation, as that the ſaid Spanyards ſhould never engage, or ſide with any other, on what conſideration ſoever.

A Spaniſh overture where by the Cloath trade may be made more worth to the Engliſh then the gold Mines are to the Spaniſh.

Now this being ſo great a concernment (and that the profit thereof would prove matchleſſe) when as it would prevent all other Nations in any of their deſignes againſt the Engliſh Cloth Staple: Your humble Remonſtrant, by the aforeſaid Committees appointment, did pen the ſtate of that caſe, and proffers

The Remonſtrants proffer on the Cloath trade.

to

to render acceptable ſervice on that particular to the Engliſh Nation.

The Remonſtrants proffers touching ſecret concernments.

And proffered alſo to leave with this State certain ſecrets which had been by your humble Remonſtrant concealed, in the ſame manner, as they had been revealed, by the above mentioned, *Don Hennin* unto the late Duke of *Buckingham*, by the which ſecrets, this Common-wealth might (at its own opportunity) extend the power, and encreaſe the wealth of the Engliſh Nation beyond that of any People; and even make good a prediction which is currant in remote parts (among ſuch men, who alas! have not yet the knowledge of the true living God) Of the comming amongſt them of a People with white complexions, and flaxen hair, who ſhall poſſeſſe their country; at which time, its alſo related, that the very Leaves of the Trees ſhall be as pure Gold. All which in caſe the ſaid *Don Hennin*, might happily have conceived to be likely to have been made good by the Engliſh Nation: Its no wonder that he pitcht upon the ſaid Duke, to make the ſaid diſcovery unto him. However, ſure it was, that the ſaid *Don Hennin* was poyſoned by a black Spanyard, for his having communed with the ſaid Duke thereon; and for his having manifeſted unto him ſuch particulars, whereby any Gentleman as ſhall ſet forth with an eaſie equipage, ſhall not need to look after one Kingdome, nor any experimented Merchant with the buying of Negros, nor Myne-maſters with the heeding or preſerving the lives of ſuch as work therein, but to aim at that which *Kelly* in Queen *Elizabeths* daies, kept ſo cloſe in his breaſt, as that the Queen could not get ought out of him thereon, ſave an imperfect relation: Nor

BIBLIOTHECA BRITANNICA

ſhall

ſhall any ſuch undertakers need to bend their courſe towards a ſponken of river, and get up as far therein as a third-fal off a torrent from the top of mountains, at the back-ſide of which, other Nations gather gold; wherewithall theſe ſhall no ſooner have filled their Bags, but that at the ſame time ſeverall Nations (whereof thoſe of the *Weſt Indian* Company in *Holland*, are like to be of the number) will endeavour to make towards them, and to diſpoſſeſſe them of their Rivolets, unleſſe the undertakers can carry a long with them ſo many Forts in their Ships, as may be at once, and the ſelf ſame time planted (as it were) to guard that River.

Don Hennins diſcoveries are in the firſt place ſo far beyond the known plat-form of deſcriptions and diſcoveries gathered out of Books, and taken upon common fame; as alſo of that which the famous Sr. *Walter Raleigh*, and unfortunate Captain *Cavendiſh* intended, as (though both of them have been very much traduced for that they were not upon *Chimeras*, as the factious, which thirſted at that worthy perſons life,) well knew; and who have ever ſince fortified ſeverall of their landing Ports, in their golden world.

The ſaid ſecrets ſo diſcovered by *Don Hennin*, remained ever ſince with your Remonſtrant, who penned them even as *Don Hennin* declared them to the ſaid Duke, who would have proceeded to the ſaid undertaking, had he not been ſlain at *Portſmouth*.

Moreover, whereas the aforeſaid undertaking, requires not a fleet, nor ſuch vaſt charges as may be conceived; ſo a private Gentleman with an ordinary aſſociation (that could make up a ſtock of ſome thou-

ſands of pounds) may go through therewith, without any venter of conſiderable loſſe; For as Merchants are not to ſeek, in the providing againſt caſualties, even by their cuſtom to enſure their Voyages, ſo likewiſe may ſuch undertaking be ſecured.

Finally, Let it be granted, that men cannot be cautious nor wary enough in making of objections, and *Iſs?* as the ſickning of men and other caſualties, whereby Ships are enforced to return: Why as then Merchants full well know, that the bare lading of ſome commodities, to ſerve as Ballaſt, might ſupply to ſatisfie thoſe *Iſs*, and to make up a Voyage.

And as your humble Remonſtrant had juſt cauſe to conceal the ſaid *Don Hennins* overtures, ever ſince he was entruſted with them; yet was it not for want of an Aſſociation within the circuit of *Europe*, who would gladly imbrace ſuch an opportunity, to make to the attaining of that which moſt men deſire; but that in the firſt place, moſt men are as Saw-duſt and Sand, which makes no good morter; that few can be truſted, and few doe aim at Gods glory: And that in the ſecond, Your humble Remonſtrant was moved meerly by a true zeal to the Engliſh Nation, amidſt which, he hath ſpent above thirty three years of his life; with which your humble Remonſtrant proffers to leave the ſecret of that undertaking, on ſuch eaſie and reaſonable tearms (for as much as concerns only himſelf and his family) as may ſeem juſt to this Common-wealth: So likewiſe doth he humbly conceive, that on this States ſilence (which he ſhall take as a refuſal thereon) he hath done his part; and that he ſtill remains, as he ever was, a free man born, and in their regard a ſecond *Colomba*.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, Your humble Remonſtrant ſaith, that having been required (from a great party abroad) to manifeſt unto this Common-wealth, moſt certain ſecret concernments, the which are made apparent by the contents of Credentials, and other Papers, which have a reference thereunto; and the which have been intruſted unto your humble Remonſtrant, conditionally that he ſhould give a ſpeedy and true return thereon, unto the Party, from whom they originally proceed: He therefore hath the more inceſſantly attended, to quit himſelf on that particular; for that (as in the firſt place) he could in no wiſe omit the ſame, in regard of the ſaid parties reflecting on this Common-wealth, and the conſequence of that reflection; ſo likewiſe in reſpect of the ſatisfaction which this Common-wealth might receive therein, when as the truth and ſecret grounds of that parties ends ſhould be made ſo apparent, as that it muſt prove an impoſſibility for any man (on what colour or pretence ſoever) to hinder this Common-wealth from taking aſſured Levels, on that ſaid parties deſignes; either for the preſent, or future, on ſuch occaſions as Providence ſhould happen to lay before this State: So likewiſe, in the third place, did your humble Remonſtrant ſo urgently inſiſt thereon, to the end that whereas the ſaid particulars may be manifeſted, in one quarter of an houres time, it might not ſeem to be the more prepoſterous to ſuch a conſiderable party, that no account could be given in two years time, on a buſineſſe which was entruſted unto your humble Remonſtrant, with the greateſt precaution that could be, as alſo on the greateſt ties of ſecreſie, and on the greateſt ſcore of confidence and credit: when

The Remonſtrants tenders as have reference unto Credentals and Inſtructions concerning a party abroad.

as ſpies, counterfeits (and men of ſmal truſt) have had acceſſe. All which (as he humbly conceives) will plead in his behalf, a ſufficient harmleſſe excuſe, for his ſaid inceſſant inſtances; and his preſent reiteration thereof: when as he is alſo very well aſſured that this Common-wealth hath not had an account of the contents of thoſe Credentals by any other way; neither could certain advertiſements, whereon the preſervation of the lives of eminent perſons (which ſtand at the Helm of this Common-wealth were concerned) come from a more conſiderable hand then that which had ſigned the aforeſaid credentials.

True it is, that there was a time taken to order one of your humble Remonſtrants Sons (who is now with the Lord) to uncyfer the ſaid advertiſement, and thereon a Meſſenger was ſent unto thoſe whom it did concern; but there was not ſo much time taken as to expreſſe ſuch a well liking of the parties affection, as might have ſerved to prevent his reflecting on the Italian ſaying, viz. *Paſſato il periculo gabato il ſancto*; nor could one quarter of an houres time (which was requiſite to have peruſed the contents of the aforeſaid credentials) be ſet apart for the ſame; when as the ſaid party hath not ceaſed to call for an account even untill this preſent day? &c.

Severall advantages to a State.

Your humble Remonſtrant hath alſo attended to tender, and to leave with the Common-wealth ſeverall other publike concernments, whereby other Nations have ſtrengthened and enriched themſelves, as ſome of thoſe whereby the General States of the United Provinces did attract unto themſelves, the concourſe of ſeverall Nations, as well as the ſtocks of very wealthy perſons of them, after they had expreſt

preſt their mildneſſe on the point of the Liberty of Conſcience; that they had manifeſted their readines to grant Immunities, and Priviledges to Forreigners; the ſettling of a Free-trade, and the Impoſing of eaſie cuſtoms, which doth ever attract Negotiants, and rectifieth divers of ſuch as are ſomewhat more then ordinary inclined to defraud the Cuſtomers, and their fellow Negotiants, by the falſification of Wares: And that as then thoſe States proceeded to ſettle thoſe eſtabliſhments, and to promote thoſe means whereby to make moneys to flow into the publick Coffers, and in the Caſhes of all Negotiants. The which was ſo carefully minded by the ſaid States, during the time of *William* the old Prince of *Orange*, of *Maurice*, and of *Frederick Henry* his brother; as that it was no wonder, if that Nation (notwithſtanding their long and bloody wars againſt the potent King of *Spain*, in whoſe coffers gold and ſilver doth daily and yearly ſpring and flow) became ſo mighty rich during the time of their wars:

In what manner the Dutch reduced their monyes.

For that they at the firſt dash pitcht on a main reſolve, whereby to reduce monyes unto ſo low a rate, as that they attained unto more monyes at three and four *per Cent.* Uſe, then they well knew how to beſtow: Where as they having no great ſtore of Land (and the extent of their juriſdictions conſiſting in a great part of Water) they could not pitch upon any better courſe, then to imploy their whol Stocks upon Merchandiſe, and by the abundance of ready moneys, which they thus had at ſmall Uſe, they became the more capable of buying and ſelling at better rates then any other Nation whatſoever: when as by their thirftineſſe of feeding their Marriners, and by the

as ſpies, counterfeits (and men of ſmal truſt) have had accceſſe. All which (as he humbly conceives) will plead in his behalf, a ſufficient harmleſſe excuſe, for his ſaid inceſſant inſtances; and his preſent reiteration thereof: when as he is alſo very well aſſured that this Common-wealth hath not had an account of the contents of thoſe Credentals by any other way; neither could certain advertiſements, whereon the preſervation of the lives of eminent perſons (which ſtand at the Helm of this Common-wealth were concerned) come from a more conſiderable hand then that which had ſigned the aforeſaid credentials.

True it is, that there was a time taken to order one of your humble Remonſtrants Sons (who is now with the Lord) to uncyfer the ſaid advertiſement, and thereon a Meſſenger was ſent unto thoſe whom it did concern; but there was not ſo much time taken as to expreſſe ſuch a well liking of the parties affection, as might have ſerved to prevent his reflecting on the Italian ſaying, viz. *Paſſato il periculo gabato il ſancto*; nor could one quarter of an houres time (which was requiſite to have peruſed the contents of the aforeſaid credentials) be ſet apart for the ſame; when as the ſaid party hath not ceaſed to call for an account even untill this preſent day? &c.

Severall advantages to a State.

Your humble Remonſtrant hath alſo attended to tender, and to leave with the Common-wealth ſeverall other publike concernments, whereby other Nations have ſtrengthened and enriched themſelves, as ſome of thoſe whereby the General States of the United Provinces did attract unto themſelves, the concourſe of ſeverall Nations, as well as the ſtocks of very wealthy perſons of them, after they had expreſt

preſt their mildneſſe on the point of the Liberty of Conſcience; that they had manifeſted their readines to grant Immunities, and Priviledges to Forreigners; the ſettling of a Free-trade, and the Impoſing of eaſie cuſtoms, which doth ever attract Negotiants, and rectifieth divers of ſuch as are ſomewhat more then ordinary inclined to defraud the Cuſtomers, and their fellow Negotiants, by the falſification of Wares: And that as then thoſe States proceeded to ſettle thoſe eſtabliſhments, and to promote thoſe means whereby to make moneys to flow into the publick Coffers, and in the Caſhes of all Negotiants. The which was ſo carefully minded by the ſaid States, during the time of *William* the old Prince of *Orange*, of *Maurice*, and of *Frederick Henry* his brother; as that it was no wonder, if that Nation (notwithſtanding their long and bloody wars againſt the potent King of *Spain*, in whoſe coffers gold and ſilver doth daily and yearly ſpring and flow) became ſo mighty rich during the time of their wars:

In what manner the Dutch reduced their monyes.

For that they at the firſt daſh pitcht on a main reſolve, whereby to reduce monyes unto ſo low a rate, as that they attained unto more monyes at three and four *per Cent.* Uſe, then they well knew how to beſtow: Where as they having no great ſtore of Land (and the extent of their juriſdictions conſiſting in a great part of Water) they could not pitch upon any better courſe, then to imploy their whol Stocks upon Merchandiſe, and by the abundance of ready moneys, which they thus had at ſmall Uſe, they became the more capable of buying and ſelling at better rates then any other Nation whatſoever: when as by their thirftineſſe of feeding their Marriners, and by the

Manning of their Ships, with a leſſe number of men (then any other Nation) they have attained unto the beſt profit of the Commerce.

One of the maine expedients whereby they furthered the reducing of monyes (as all experienced men know) was firſt, by the exterpating of all Lombards, and forbidding of the exceſſive Uſury of Brokers, ſuch as thoſe at preſent here are, who make no conſcience to take 30, 40, nay, more *per Cent.* Uſe; beſides, the horride cuſtomes of forfeitures: For as the Lombards (and ſuch Brokers as take 30, 40, and more *per Cent.* Uſe,) muſt needs alſo give exceſſive rates for the Uſe of ſuch ſtoks of monyes, whereby they furniſh the neceſſities of men on their pawns of Plate and Jewels; It was a very hard task for any negotiant to raiſe monyes but at unreaſonable rates.

A ſecond expedient whereby monies were reduced.

A ſecond expedient, whereby the reducing of monyes was furthered, was the practical eſtabliſhment of a banck of payment; whereby the credit of a negotiant (who had monyes in Banco) became ſo great, as that all perſons (as well Widdows as Orphants) would truſt him with their monies; whereby they were enabled to drive the greater trade, and to leave the more conſiderable ſtock in the banck: And what a particular ſecret Revenue the Magiſtrates procured unto the State from ſuch a Banck, is not ſo eaſie an *Arcana Republicæ*, as to be diſcovered.

A third expedient to reduce monies.

The third expedient for the reducing of monyes, was effected by the practical eſtabliſhment of Bancks of Loan, and of Sale-offices in the cheif Cities and Towns; whereby the traffique was ſtrengthened and encreaſed; all needy perſons were ſupplyed and relieved, and it drew unto ſuch Towns (eſpecially to the

the Markets ones) the confluence of all Negotiants, for whose secret relief the said Bancks of Loan do also serve, and prevent many Merchants from breaking; Besides that by them ready monyes are provided for all those who make speedy returns of their Wares, and so redouble their gains. In a word, by the means of such like Bancks, men may become rich on warrantable principles.

Concerning publique security.

As for that blessed thing called the Publique Security or Faith (that which secures all men in the making good their propriety) It was by the aforesaid States endeavoured by the practicall settlement of a general Record-office, by the which any proprietant whatsoever was secured in his Inheritance, Purchasses, and Bargains; all cheats of severall sails, double transactions, and severall morgages were prevented; and the which gave such a firm assurance unto all men, as that each one strove to be owners in chief and not tenants: And this expedient did likewise reduce monyes to a reasonable rate; for that beside the general benefit which those States and Magistrates obtained thereby, they also procured to themselves the applause and general love of the People. And its observable, how that it is a custome amongst those People to call the best of them by the name of Father: Nay, so will the meanest man amongst them call their General, were he a Prince of an Imperial descent.

How a vast stock of money and a constant yearly revenue may be raised.

Moreover by the practical establishment of that general Record-office, those States did in the space of one six weeks get a vast stock of ready money into their Coffers, and a yearly revenue of 40000. pounds, with such an applause of the people and its love, as

may

may be justly argued: For whereas they would otherwayes have been constrained to pay as great rates perchance as the English Lawyers, Scriveners, and Ingrossers doe exact of men for their Grecian-like great brest-plate writing; they were as then onely to pay a very inconsiderate duty unto the said Record-office.

And this the Common-wealth of *England* can doe with the same applause of the people, with the same advantages to themselves, and thereby attain unto Millions of ready monyes, as well as unto a constant yearly Revenue of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, in lue of other duties.

Hereon your humble Remonstrant hath written at large, and took a speciall inspection into the same, that so he might be able to give a full and clear account thereof; the which he was long since commanded to doe, both by King *James* and by the late King, *viz.* To study the truest and most advantageoust way to further the same; so likewise, all the other aforementioned establishments, whereby the Cities (where they may be so settled) would infallibly produce a very considerable Revenue to the State.

The advantages concerning Silken manufactures.

Besides all which, your humble Remonstrant hath also set down in writing, the means whereby all Silken Manufactures may be established here in *England*, which would prove to be a gain of fifteen *per Cent.* in the hundred: So likewise the monyes which are remitted by Bils of exchange into other parts would be kept in the Land; as also many laborious people would thereby be put in a way of subsistance.

More-

Moreover, as the refining of Salt can be performed without the expence of Fuell, as one *Swanenburgh* doth practice the same on the coast of *Groaningben*; the said expedient may be very beneficiall unto this State; especially, in a time of breach with the *French*, when as their Bay-salts from the Iles of *Olen*, and *Brouage* should not be had, but at a second hand, and not at eight shillings the Bushel, as it is had now; and that the *French* pollicy of State, suffers the exportation thereof at such a rate, purposely to attract Forreigners to their Ports; when as they cause their own Inhabitants to pay foure pounds sterling in the Bushell.

The advantages of refining Salt without fuel.

Now the said expedient of refining Salt might be set on foot in case the State may deem it fitting to grant the like priviledges unto the undertakers of it, as the above mentioned *Swanenburgh* hath granted him by the States General.

Finally, although your humble Remonstrant hath hereby no other particular ends, save such as may be consistant with this Common-wealths Interest; and that he also doth not presume to trouble any particular member of Parliament, or of the Councel of State, with the addressing or promoting of this his last Tender and summary account;

Yet he humbly conceives, that as they all (and every one in particular) minde the publique good, that after his zeal shall be hereby manifested unto so many of the Parliament, and of the Councel of State, as this Remonstrance may be humbly presented unto, it may rather by some of them in particular (or by all of them in general) seem fitting to be reflected on by the whole body of the Parliament; and that their

ſenſe and pleaſure may be evidenced concerning the ſame.

At leaſt, your humble Remonſtrant may juſtly promiſe himſelf, that this his laſt dilligence and endeavour, will argue a diſcharge in him, to have done as much as poſſibly can be expected from him. And this is the Summary of your humble Remonſtrants Tenders, and his perſonall proffers, *viz.*

Firſt, To endeavour by a preſent claim, to preſerve the force and vallidity of the *Flanders* Debt in its former Eſſe; as alſo to put any perſon, whom the Parliament may confide in, into ſuch a courſe as may recover the ſame, on ſuch a reaſonable conſideration to your humble Remonſtrant, as the Parliament may in Juſtice and Honour deem fit.

Secondly, To render any Sea-port or Haven whatſoever incapable of prejudicing this Nation, in caſe the ſame be thought fitting.

Thirdly, To make uſe of his beſt endeavours, at any time, wherein this State ſhall finde it expedient towards the advancing of that grand profit, which the Engliſh Nation may make by the Cloth commodity.

Fourthly, To give a clear account of the contents, of ſuch Credentials and inſtructions as concern a great party abroad.

Fiftly, To prefer the Common-wealth of England before any Dominion whatſoever, for to declare and leave with the ſame thoſe particular ſecrets, which were revealed by *Don Hennin* the Spaniſh Secretary; if ſo be the Parliament be pleaſed to conſider of them, and of your humble Remonſtrant, in a juſt and reaſonable way.

Finally

Finally, to make good his willingneſſe to contribute his beſt experience and endeavours towards the promoting of any of thoſe profitable and beneficiall eſtabliſhments, which are mentioned in this his ſaid Summary Remonſtrance.

FINIS.